



## MONTANA MEANS ENERGY

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Energy Promotion and Development Division, Montana Department of Commerce

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**THE GOVERNOR'S CORNER- Montana Means Energy**



I think it is safe to say the spring has finally arrived in Montana. As hay and wheat begins to reach toward Montana's Big Sky, the men and women of this state are putting on their hard hats and lacing up their boots, because this time of year, when fair weather hits, Montanans get to work.

Here at the capitol, we are getting back to business as the 62nd legislature has adjourned. The good news, Montana has one of the best cash positions in the state's history with over \$340 million in the bank and our strong financial disposition continues to be bolstered by energy development.

With 956 MW of new electrical generation coming online since I took office in 2005, Montana's energy industry has gathered attention around the state and the nation. These projects have generated millions of dollars in landowner payments, tens of millions of dollars in tax revenue, and hundreds of millions of dollars in capital investment in Montana. Any industry providing economic benefits of this magnitude was sure to receive attention from legislators.

A successful bill passed with bipartisan support that I want to mention specifically is SB 305, an act revising Montana's Energy Policy. In short, the bill says what I have been saying since I came into office, "Let's develop all of Montana's vast energy resources and let's do it right." Touting one energy sector over another is irrational and, in general, common sense like that expressed in SB 305 prevailed. We are an incredibly resource-rich state and while I'm in office we will continue to develop all of our energy resources for the benefit of Montanans, the state and the nation.

I am looking forward to a prosperous spring. Many projects have just begun operation, some are completing construction, and others are eager to break ground. The Bakken and Heath oil formations are both ramping up production and increasing wells, the MATL line is aiming to finish construction this season allowing the development of one of the West's largest wind

farms, and Arch coal is moving through the permitting process and drilling core samples in the Otter Creek tracts. These projects and many others across the state will require the support of Montana's workforce, services, and products, and I am proud to stand behind the quality of the goods, services, and people that will play a vital role in shaping Montana's future. I wish you all a successful spring and if you are ever in Helena, stop by – my door is always open.

Brian Schweitzer  
Governor

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## Energy Legislation Roundup

### FAILED BILLS

**HB 240** Failed on House floor

HB 240 addressed the issue of eminent domain. Sponsored by Rep. Kelly Flynn, the original intent of this bill was to provide landowners additional negotiating power when faced with condemnation through eminent domain. Citing concerns that the bill was being amended in a manner that would "strike at the very heart of what I have tried to do," Rep. Flynn asked that his fellow legislators vote to kill the bill, which they did on the house floor.

**HB 244** Tabled in committee

HB 244 would have removed incentives for renewable energy development by repealing the [Renewable Power Production and Rural Economic Development Act](#), also known as Clean and Green legislation.

**HB 353** Tabled in committee

HB 353 would have removed the Clean and Green tax incentives for electrical transmission lines that carry primarily renewable energy.

**SB 332** Tabled in committee, Failed Senate floor blast motion

SB 332 would have extended the RPS to require regulated utilities to achieve 20% renewable energy generation by 2020 and 25% by 2025.

### VETOED BILLS

**HB 59** would have made expansions of existing hydroelectric projects retroactively eligible under the RPS. The Governor offered an amendatory veto that would have excluded any project that commenced construction prior to passage of the bill. This amendment was rejected by the legislature.

**SB 109** would have made all hydroelectric generation constructed after 2005 eligible to meet the state's RPS. In the Governor's veto he stated, "Montana's 15% standard could be met immediately upon passage of SB 109, undercutting all incentive for various hydro and wind projects currently in planning stages."

**SB 330** would have allowed regulated utilities to request a waiver from the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) if they could show that complying with the RPS would result in "adverse customer impacts." In the Governor's veto, he stated that this legislation "confuses and undermines" the current RPS which has been "one of the true success stories in Montana in recent years" leading to over \$800 million in capital investment, the creation of nearly 700 high-paying jobs, and over 400 megawatts of new capacity.

**SB 225** would have required that a qualifying small power production facility file a generation interconnection request with the utility prior to requesting a contract for the sale of electricity and that the PSC set the rate based paid to qualifying facilities based strictly on avoided cost. The Governor stated that by vetoing this legislation we avoid "preemption issues, potential litigation, and confusion."

## BILLS PASSED INTO LAW

**HB 198** provides that public utilities have the right of eminent domain to provide service to the customers of its regulated service. In addition, HB 198 grants this right to a person issued a certificate under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act.

While this bill was supported by a number of energy developers, environmental advocacy groups, and labor organizations for encouraging energy infrastructure and renewable energy development in the state, there were significant concerns that it did so at the expense of landowner rights. Governor Schweitzer stated that the stakes were too high to veto the bill but due to landowner concerns, he planned to issue an amendatory veto causing the bill to expire in 2013. Ultimately, the bill was held by the legislature until after their adjournment, rendering the Governor unable to provide an amendatory veto. The bill will become law with no “sunset” provision.

**HB 233** disallows either the utility or a qualifying facility to petition the PSC to “authorize a rate or term different from that in the rate schedule” if the qualifying facility is eligible to sell electricity pursuant to a rate schedule approved by the PSC.

**HB 295** revises and clarifies the definition of wind energy rights as property rights tied to the surface estate, avoiding problems of split estates experienced in the development of other resources. In addition, the bill provides basic safeguards to landowners by providing certain legal minimum requirements for wind energy options and agreements while clarifying that the tax liability is the responsibility of the developer. It will also help provide some certainty and clarity for wind developers.

**SB 206** would add flexibility to the DEQ’s permitting process under the Montana Major Facilities Siting Act. It does so by requiring the environmental review designate a 1-mile-wide facility siting corridor along the facility route, within which the developer can adjust final positioning without triggering an additional review. In addition, the legislation requires that federally designated energy corridors be selected when there use meets with the criteria of the law.

**SB 285** extends the period for monitoring sequestered carbon to 50 years and the time for which the operator is responsible for sequestered carbon to 30 years in order to comply with federal EPA regulations.

**SB 292** would mandate that the Board of Environmental Review adopt rules to regulate in situ (in ground) coal gasification that are no more stringent than federal law and clarifies that injections made into groundwater for in situ coal gasification are not pollution.

**SB 297** would exempt “coal beneficiation” plants from permitting and regulation under the Montana Strip and Underground Mining Reclamation Act. The act defines *coal beneficiation* as a “commercial facility where coal is subject to coal preparation that is not operated, owned, or controlled by the mine operator of the mine providing the coal.” The Governor added an amendment for the Department of Labor and Industry to track and report the jobs created as a result of this bill.

**SB 305** amends the state’s energy policy statement by adding a list of goals for adapting and developing a wide array of energy technologies in Montana.

**SB 320** encourages the upgrading of transmission lines within existing rights-of-way and clarifies how the Montana Major Facility Siting Act impacts transmission facilities. These clarifications include stating that the 150 mile exemption is limited to the collective length of all lines involved and adds reliability of service as a condition of exemption.

**SB 327** requires the DNRC to provide a biennial update to the Energy and Telecommunication Interim Committee and the Water Policy Interim Committee on all past and current studies of hydro generation potential within all of the state’s water projects.

## Keystone XL Awaits State Dept. Decision



Tensions rising in the Middle East are already pushing prices up at local pumps and Americans are questioning, again, the stability of our petroleum supply. The civil unrest abroad comes as the Keystone XL crude oil pipeline awaits a permit from the US Department of State. The 1,661 mile pipeline extension would connect Alberta oil sands to refineries and terminals in Houston and Port Arthur, Texas. The project has garnered national attention as proponents tout that beyond securing a stable supply of oil from our Canadian neighbors, the project will bring jobs and an economic boon to the United States as we emerge from the recession. Opponents, led by the Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) and the Sierra Club, have raised concerns over the proposed route of the pipeline which crosses the critical Sand Hills ecoregion and the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska which serves the heartland's agricultural industry and drinking water.

Permitting for these types of projects is not typically the State Department's role, but as Keystone XL is a transboundary project the State Department finds itself controlling the fate of the nation's largest energy project. Other federal agencies and the private sector have provided input, analysis, and commissioned studies on the potential impacts of the pipeline. A study conducted by the Perryman Group ([report](#)) revealed significant economic benefits to the US through the construction and operation of the \$13 billion project. Montana is projected to receive \$422 million in expenditures from TransCanada; US expenditures are projected to reach \$20.9 billion when multiplier effects are included. The project is set to create 118,000 additional jobs, beyond the 13,000 directly involved in construction of the pipeline and add \$6.5 billion to the personal income of Americans. Local governments will see a substantial increase in tax revenues for housing the pipeline. A report conducted by the US Department of Energy finds that American imports of Mideast and Venezuelan oil are set to decrease substantially when Keystone XL begins delivering the 1.1 million barrels per day (bpd) of crude oil to US refineries. Concerns have been raised by environmental institutions and information has been published regarding pipeline safety and the potential negative impacts a spill would have on the watersheds that it crosses. Oil sands crude requires an increase in pipeline pressure and crude oil temperature in order to maintain the 5 mph flow rate. The Sierra Club and the NRDC maintain that this greatly increases the potential risk of a leak or

spill within the system; TransCanada maintains that this pipeline will be the most technologically advanced pipeline in the world. "We won't be brand new to this. There are other pipelines crossing it (the Ogallala) now, including part of the (existing) Keystone pipeline that runs in eastern Nebraska," said Bud Anderson a consultant for TransCanada.

Inspection of the line will take place 26 times a year and a pressure system will determine if any leaks are present and automatically shut down the system. There are currently 21,000 miles of existing pipelines that cross Nebraska, including nearly 3,000 miles carrying hazardous liquids. The Keystone XL pipeline would cross 250 miles of the Ogallala Aquifer. A draft Environmental Impact Statement was released by the State Department in April of 2010; challenges to the validity of this study were voiced by environmental groups and landowners, as the State Department does not usually conduct environmental impacts studies. The federal agency responded by expanding the study in a recently released 320 page [Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement \(EIS\)](#). Major findings of the report say "avoidance of the Sand Hills and (Ogallala Aquifer) are not considered appropriate screening criteria" for moving the pipeline.

Governor Schweitzer sent a letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on April 8th of this year. He agreed with the State Department's decision to require a supplemental EIS stating that the "project must be completed properly and in an environmentally responsible manner." The Governor wrote that he expects the pipeline will meet all regulations and that following approval he hopes that the project can move to construction without undue delay. The Governor stressed the importance of the project to our national energy security and eventual elimination of the export of \$1 billion each day to "petro-dictators." The State Department is expected to release a decision by the end of the year.

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## **MATL Update**



The Montana Alberta Tie Ltd. (MATL) line is a 600-megawatt (MW), 230-kilovolt (KV) electrical transmission line allowing the movement of power between Alberta and Montana. The line is being constructed to increase energy stability in Montana and Alberta by connecting markets and providing transmission capacity for large scale industrial wind farms off the Rocky Mountain Front.

Governor Schweitzer has strongly supported the project as necessary to the continued development of Montana's rich energy resources. "The MATL line will be the first major merchant transmission line built in the West," the Governor said. "The line brings in over \$100 million in investment to the state, provides good-paying jobs for Montanans, and produces tax revenues of more than \$700,000 each year. But perhaps more importantly, this project also spurs \$800 million in wind energy investments, hundreds of jobs, and millions of dollars in local tax revenues, not to mention reducing our dependence on foreign energy."

Construction on the MATL began last fall with poles in the ground and wire being strung north of Cut Bank. In December of 2010, a Glacier County District Court ruled that private companies constructing merchant transmission lines did not have eminent domain authority. That ruling has caused some delays in the project. As mentioned previously in this newsletter, HB 198 was passed by the 2011 legislature to clarify and restore the right of eminent domain to electric utilities. The company plans to resume construction activities this spring with the intent of completing and energizing the line in 2012.

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### **Bison Pipeline Commences Operation**

The Bison Natural Gas Pipeline, a 303 mile natural gas pipeline in eastern Montana began moving gas in January. The \$600 million project has an initial capacity of 407 million cubic feet of gas per day but as this



capacity is already filled under long-term contracts the company is looking into the possibility of increasing capacity of to 1 billion cubic feet per day through increased compression.

The line has experienced some significant settling issues which have raised concerns from landowners and public confidence in TransCanada. Wide fissures have opened directly above the 30-inch, high-pressure pipeline that delivers natural gas from Wyoming's Powder River Basin to the Northern Border Pipeline in North Dakota.

TransCanada has eased landowner concerns, stating that settling is not an uncommon occurrence with pipeline projects, and that all damages will be fixed properly to restore lands to their original state. Landowners and the public have also raised other complaints regarding use and damage to county roads and cattle guards that were not repaired after construction was complete. TransCanada responded saying that now is not the time for road repair or backfilling along the pipeline and that all damages will be mitigated as soon as weather allows for proper repair.

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## **Dave Gates Generating Station at Mill Creek Goes Online**

*Editor's Note – This new power plant, formerly known as the Mill Creek Generating Station, was renamed as a memorial to long time NorthWestern Energy executive Dave Gates following his tragic death in a private plane crash near Butte on March 19. Dave had worked closely on the development of the natural gas fired plant power located on Mill Creek near the town of Anaconda. Hundreds of people mourned the loss of Dave a week later at his funeral in Butte. Dave was praised as a devoted family man who was dedicated to his profession and was known for his kindness and integrity. The energy industry and indeed the all of Montana definitely lost a great native son with the passing of Dave Gates.*

The Dave Gates Generating Station at Mill Creek was dedicated on site and before hundreds of guests on March 7 marking the completion of a successful \$200 million project to construct this 150 MW natural gas fired power plant. The plant, designed to function as a regulating resource capable of precise load following, was completed in about 1 year and was praised by NorthWestern CEO Bob Rowe as having been completed on time and under budget.

Governor Schweitzer took to the podium and thanked all those who worked so hard to get the project completed. The Governor has been a strong advocate for developing Montana's world class energy resources. The unique and sophisticated load following capability of the Mill Creek Station will enable increased development of wind energy.

NorthWestern Energy's projects leader, Dusty Rhoads, described the total team work it took to complete the project. He particularly praised spouses whose support off the job makes everything that takes place on the job possible.

The Corval Group, an engineering and construction firm out of Minnesota, was the primary EPC contractor for the project. Corval is active in several states and to date its two largest projects have been built in Montana, those being Mill Creek Station and the Hardin coal fired plant completed in 2005. Corval praised the strong community support that they received right from the beginning of the Mill Creek project. Representatives of organized labor were present and were recognized for the excellent work provided to build the project on time and within budget.

The Mill Creek Station, functioning as a grid regulating resource, is a tool that helps NorthWestern keep a perfect balance between power generation and constantly fluctuating electrical demand within its balancing area. Another grid regulation tool that NorthWestern is using at the Mill Creek Station is a flywheel energy storage system. Beacon Power Corporation, a leading provider of fast-response energy storage systems and services to support a more stable, reliable and efficient electricity grid, has signed a lease agreement with NorthWestern Energy for a one-megawatt Beacon Smart Energy Matrix flywheel energy storage system. Flywheel energy storage works by accelerating a cylindrical assembly called a rotor (flywheel) to a very high speed and



maintaining the energy in the system as rotational energy. The energy is converted back by slowing down the flywheel. The flywheel system itself is a kinetic or mechanical battery, spinning at very high speeds to store energy that is instantly available when needed.

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## **Grasslands Pumped Hydro Storage Projects Moving Forward**



As part of the Wind Spirit Project, Grasslands Renewable Energy is actively developing two energy storage projects that have received their initial FERC permits. Both projects are closed loop pumped-storage hydroelectric projects that utilize the natural topography of landscapes near existing transmission lines to create pumped hydroelectric storage systems. These storage facilities will firm variable electric generation from renewable energy resources. Each project will consist of two lined reservoirs, a buried pipeline with reversible turbines, and connector transmission lines in order to use low-cost energy during off-peak hours to pump water from the reservoir lower in elevation to a reservoir at a higher elevation. During peak hours, when the price of electricity is higher, water is then released from the upper reservoir and pushed through turbines to generate power to be sold on the grid. Coffin Butte is a 250 MW capacity project while Gordon Butte is a 400 MW project. Environmental and engineering studies have been conducted for the Gordon Butte project; the Coffin Butte project is currently conducting environmental and engineering studies. More information on these projects can be found on the [Grasslands website](#).

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## **Veterans' Energy-Related Employment Program**

Workforce training and employment dollars may soon be made available to energy industry employers who hire veterans. Federal grant money made available through the US Department of Labor is up for grabs amongst states who apply for the program. Applications must have qualified energy industry employers on board and in line to receive qualified veterans in order to be seriously considered for the program.

Senator Tester's office, the Montana Department of Labor, and the Montana Department of Commerce Energy Promotion and Development Division are working collaboratively to prepare the application by soliciting energy industry employers who would like to participate, veteran populations by county, and development in energy industries within the state.

If your business would like to take part in supporting our veteran population while enhancing Montana's energy portfolio please contact Adam de Yong, Special Initiatives Manager, Department of Labor and Industry, [adeyong2@mt.gov](mailto:adeyong2@mt.gov), (406) 444-3662.

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## **Governor Schweitzer's Energy Interns**



Energy businesses and organizations across the state have signed up for Governor Schweitzer's Energy Internship Program being conducted by his Office of Community Service. This program will provide Montana businesses relating to energy with 100 interns who will in turn receive a \$2000 scholarship toward their tuition. If your business has not already considered and applied to participate in the program you may do so at <http://www.energyintern.com>.

We encourage all business that have signed up to the program and are awaiting an intern to RECRUIT YOUR OWN INTERN. Businesses do not need to wait for the Governor's Office of Community Service to provide an intern. Speak with the members of your community about this opportunity. Many students are returning to their home for the summer; possibly you, a coworker, or someone in the community knows of a student that would be a perfect match to your business. If you find a student that is ready to go to work for you under Governor Schweitzer's Energy Internship simply contact the Governor's Office of Community Service and they will provide you and the student with all that you need to get signed up.

These students realize that Montana is on the cusp of an energy boom, and THEY WANT TO BE A PART OF IT! Help us build a bridge to an energy independent nation by getting the young professionals of tomorrow involved through Governor Schweitzer's Energy Internship!

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## **On the Road with EPDD**

The Energy Promotion and Development Division participated in a forum on Energy Development impacts on the local economy put on by the Big Sky Economic Development Authority in Billings in early March. Other participants included Dave Ballard, Ballard Petroleum; Matt McCleary, Sanjel; Bob Green, Cloud Peak Energy; Mike Rowlands, Arch Coal Inc; Rhyno Stinchfield, Montana Wind Resources; and Lisa Perry, PPL Montana. The event was well attended with more than 100 community leaders and other interested parties and the feedback

from the event was great. Many commented that it was enlightening for so many to see the positive impacts that the energy industry is having and will continue to have on our local economy.

The presenters provided encouraging numbers on the importance of energy development to the Montana economy:

- Ballard Petroleum noted that in Montana the petroleum industry employs 4,600 at wages that are 2 to 3 times the state average
- Sanjel is opening an employee training center in Billings that will be fully operational by mid to late summer and will employ 30 people
- Cloud Peak Energy ramped up export sales to the growing Asian market with 3.3 million short tons exported in 2010 through the Westshore Terminal in Roberts Banks, British Columbia
- Arch Coal has completed preliminary mine planning at its recently acquired Otter Creek leases and plans to maintain an aggressive permitting schedule for mining operations that could produce up to 20 million tons per year and employ 300 people
- Rhyno Stinchfield, CEO of Billings based Montana Wind Resources, noted that aggressive RPS in neighboring states (lead by CA at 33% by 2020), is driving demand for wind power and that Montana has one of the nation's best wind resources and can be tapped to meet that demand
- PPL reported that the Colstrip coal fired power plant provides 3,740 jobs in the state, \$360 million in personal income and \$638 million in net output produced

The Energy Promotion and Development Division reported on the broad portfolio of energy development activities Montana's businesses are involved in throughout the state and region. The presentations made at the forum are available on the [EPDD website](#).

### **Regional Transmission Planning**

The Energy Promotion and Development Division traveled to regional transmission planning meetings in January and February. Both of these meetings involved the Regional Transmission Expansion Program (RTEP) that will create 10 and 20 year regional transmission plans; due to be released respectively at the end of 2011 and 2013. RTEP is funded by the US Department of Energy and is being administered jointly by the Western Interstate Energy Board (WEIB, the energy arm of the Western Governors Association) and the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC). Tom Kaiserski is the current chairman of WIEB and also sits on two RTEP steering committees that are guiding the completion of these two regional transmission plans. More information on RTEP can be obtained from these websites:

- [http://www.westgov.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=311&Itemid=81](http://www.westgov.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=311&Itemid=81)
- <http://www.wecc.biz/Planning/TransmissionExpansion/RTEP/Pages/default.aspx>

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## **News You Can Use**

### **BLM Clears the Way for Renewables**

A new rule attempts to end disputes on land suitable for wind and other renewable energy development, even if that land's already staked by speculative miners.

### **Plans for ethanol plant heat up**

More than two decades in the making, plans for an ethanol plant on the northeast edge of Great Falls are moving ahead this month. Montana Advanced Biofuels applied for an air quality permit for the plant April 20, and the...

### **CHP: Cutting It at Sawmills**

When Aaron Jones founded Seneca Sawmill Co. in 1953, he was prepared to lead the company through the good times and the bad. Although he is no longer involved in the daily operations of the company, over the past half...

### **Montana Towns Could Struggle To Keep Up With Projected Oil Boom**

Many say Montana is on the verge of an oil boom. That could mean jobs and millions of dollars for the state, but for towns in the boom area, many aren't ready to handle the people and the traffic oil brings with it...

### **Regional transmission plans need formal public review**

The current controversies regarding the Mountain States Transmission Intertie and related transmission collector system, the Montana-Alberta Tie Line, and the relationship between a Montana Major Facility Siting Act certificate and eminent domain, demonstrate the need for a politically credible transmission planning process...

### **Mineral Challenge helps Tricon, USFS win \$5.3 million grant**

A Montana business is teaming up with the U.S. Forest Service to create jobs and renewable energy from biomass, thanks to a grant announced today by U.S. Senators Max Baucus and Jon Tester...

### **New biofuels plant headed for Havre**

A new biofuels plant may be in Havre's near future. Montana State University-Northern Chancellor Frank Trocki said this morning the planning of the construction, on the Montana Agro-Energy Industrial Park being put together southwest of Havre, is in the final planning stages. "The startup of construction could happen as early as...

### **Gaelectric to team up with Beacon Power on flywheel technology**

Wind energy developer Gaelectric is to collaborate with Beacon Power to progress its expertise in flywheel energy storage technology. Beacon Power designs, develops and commercializes advanced products and...

### **Bakken oil boom knockin' on Montana's door**

You need go no further than the Richland County courthouse in Sidney, to see evidence that the Bakken oil play is on the move. At the Clerk and Records office, landmen scour the county's records, running the title on various...

### **MATL plans relations study on working with landowners**

The developer of a power line in north central Montana, fresh off a legislative victory giving it eminent domain power, is planning to commission a study of the job it has done working with landowners...

### **Punching holes: High oil prices mean more drilling in Montana**

Reports of record-breaking oil wells coming online in the prolific Bakken formation may not eliminate the sting of \$4 gas. But at least there's some satisfaction knowing the domestic oil industry is working to quench the...

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## **Upcoming Events**

### **DNRC Oil and Gas Lease Sale**

June 7th, 9:00am, Helena

The Montana DNRC's quarterly sale for oil and gas leases on state land will take place in the Dept. of Transportation auditorium, 2701 Prospect Avenue. For more info visit:

<http://www.dnrc.mt.gov/trust/mmb/og/default.asp>

### **Flockin' to the Bakken Tour**

June 16-17, Billings & Williston

Big Sky Economic Development is hosting a 2-day tour to the Bakken oil fields. This tour will serve as a way to educate and inform members of our business community on the economic impacts from this area. It will also give people a first-hand look at the impacts and look at potential opportunities, challenges, and successes for Montana as we look to further develop our natural resources. Participants will get a perspective from a variety of tours and panel discussions with leaders in the industry and respective communities. For more information and to register go to: <http://www.bigskyeda-edc.org/pdf/bakken-flyer.pdf>

**WINDPOWER 2011**

May 22-25, Anaheim, California

Energy Promotion and Development Division (EPDD) will be attending the WINDPOWER 2011 Conference and Exhibition in Anaheim. This conference is the largest wind energy gathering in North America and is organized by the American Wind Energy Association. EPDD will attend to promote Montana's world-class wind resource through networking, advertising, and its exhibition booth (Booth #605).

If you or a representative from your company plans to attend the conference please stop by our booth to discuss Montana wind and an opportunity to win a R.L. Winston Fly Rod, hand crafted in Twin Bridges, Montana. Hope to see you there!

**Ethanol Producers and Consumers Summit**

June 7th & 8th, Great Falls

This event, sponsored by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, will follow the progress from the October 2010 Agricultural Biofuel Summit in Havre with information updates, progress, project formation, project financial opportunities and more. Topics include: ethanol production from wheat and barley; permitting, financing and construction; distribution and infrastructure; renewable fuel standards, and much more. For additional information visit: <http://www.ethanolmt.org/>



## Energy Promotion and Development Division

Montana Department of Commerce

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